

## FARM AND GARDEN.

In setting out strawberry plants an important point is to spread the roots well and give them plenty of room in the ground.

Sheep desire and are benefited by fresh hills and new pastures and should not be kept long in the same field nor pastured in large flocks.

Every kind word you speak to an animal and every kind act you show it, is in the direction of making it a more profitable animal. It is an easy way to increase your profits.

The sunflower makes fine winter poultry feed. They should be planted in rich, moist soil about three feet apart and well cultivated. The mammoth Russian branching and single headed are both choice kinds.

It is well known that meat varies in individual animals in flavor and in tenderness. The development of the art of breeding and of the intelligence and of the tastes of men has arrived at that stage of growth that demands the selection of breeding stock with reference to point suggested. The qualities mentioned, like every other animal characteristic, are hereditary and may be forced in a family.—[J. W. Sanborn.

An Eastern journal says that "one of the important reasons for dehorning cattle is to retain the service of bulls to a greater age than would otherwise be safe. Valuable animals have often thus to be turned off to the butcher, or the worse alternative to take and more valuable human lives be sacrificed to allow these useless appendages to be retained. Time was, perhaps, when the horns of domestic cattle were important to them as defenses against dangerous enemies. Now they only serve as dangers to their keepers."

The cow must not have to travel a long distance for water. If she does she will go without it until she gets very thirsty and feverish and then drink until she is painfully uncomfortable. Both conditions are unfavorable for milk secretion. Shade is almost as important in summer as shelter from cold in winter. See that the cow has plenty of feed and clean water while in pasture, so that she can fill her stomach in a short time and then lie down in the shade, chew her cud, enjoy herself and make milk.

Henry Stewart says that "the little wrinkled Merino sheep is a very poor mutton sheep, and is almost unsalable for its carcass, and being small its fleece is light. The combing wool sheep are large bodied animals and yield good mutton; the Delaine sheep or merino of the French class and are of good size and their mutton is of a quality to the very best. So it appears beyond question that larger sheep are more profitable than smaller kinds, and are to be elected a good deal for use on farms where a flock is kept to consume food school," and vengron by farmers, the waste in the loss of a large extent of ordinary mutton to him crops."

The complete and correct methods have been given in the results of the ram in the sale, and, as well as of the Shorthorn cattle sales, and the comparative statement is given: The enormous sum of 72,352 pounds sterling—and if all the sales were embraced, it would no doubt be considerably increased—realized in one season for rams in Scotland should impress upon the sheep owners the extent and importance of their calling. Those who are more interested in cattle may better grasp the magnitude of this sum by placing it alongside the total amount realized at sales of Shorthorn cattle this year. We find that Messrs. John Thornton & Co., who make a complete return of auction sales of Shorthorns all over the kingdom, bring the total for 1890 to 64,670 pounds, 4 shillings sterling—nearly 8,000 pounds sterling short of the sum which went to the pockets of the Scotch ram breeders.

When fruit is left to nature it fares under the hardest conditions, and nature, always careful to perpetuate races, concentrates her efforts on the seed. Thus nurserymen find that seeds of uncultivated native apples are fuller, plumper and make more vigorous stocks than seeds from better fruit. This suggests whether by careful cultivation long-continued seedless fruits may be obtained. The Zante currant is a specimen of such fruit. It is really a small grape, that has been so long propagated by cutting and layers that it has lost its original power of producing seeds. We sometimes find seedless grapes among varieties grown in this country. These are generally grapes defective in floral organs, so that the fruit is only partly fertilized. By continuing to make cuttings from these, seedless grapes may in time be produced. It will be more difficult to produce seedless fruit from varieties not generally propagated by cuttings, as each recurrence to seed helps to establish the seed-bearing character.

To a foreigner, our treatment of the sheep owners must seem decidedly queer. A heavy tax is laid on imported wool. This our legislators are sup-

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., "The Winthrop," 13th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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posed to do in order to encourage the farmer. But whatever benefit might otherwise accrue from this action is in many States wholly, and in others partially, neutralized by what the law neglects to do in protecting sheep from dogs. Col. Curtis, of New York, recently declared that "the Legislature is made to feel that dogs are of more consequence than sheep." This is fully true in many States, but there are some which have a law, moderate in its provisions, but still of considerable aid to owners of sheep. But with the best of intentions on the part of legislators, it is hardly possible that any law which does not curtail the liberty of dogs will be fully satisfactory to the owners of sheep. For, while the law secures to the owner some, in the way of payment for sheep which are killed or wounded it seldom furnishes, adequate reparation. The sum allowed does not pay for the damage to the business resulting from the loss of animals which were needed in the flock, and nothing is allowed for the injury, which is often serious and permanent, that is sustained by the animals that escape from the dogs. In the case of ewes, the effect of the fright caused by the chasing of dogs remains for years and not infrequently is the cause for considerable loss. The owner of sheep is required to keep them on his own land. The owner of dogs should be subject to the same rule. For farm business a sheep is better than a dog.—[Am. Dairyman.

In reply to the inquiry of the Nebraska subscriber who asks how to plant and cultivate celery we give the following: Sow in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work in April and keep clear of weeds until the time of planting in June and July. The tops should be shorn off once or twice before planting, so as to insure "stocky" plants, which suffer less on being transplanted.

Plant in rows three feet apart for the dwarf varieties, and four or five feet for the larger sorts, and six inches apart in rows. If the weather is dry at the time of planting great care should be taken that the roots are properly "firmed" by pressing the side of each plant firmly with the foot; this compacts the soil and partially excludes the air from the roots until new rootlets are formed, which will usually be in forty-eight hours, after which all danger is over. After the planting of the celery is completed, nothing further is to be done for six or seven weeks, except running through between the rows with the cultivator or hoe, and freeing the plants from weeds. About the middle of August we begin the "earthing up," necessary for the blanching and whitening of that which is wanted for use during the months of September, October and November. The first operation is that of "handing." After all the soil has been drawn up against the plant with the hoe, it is further drawn close around each plant by the hand, firm enough to keep the leaves in an upright position and prevent them from spreading. This being done, more soil is drawn against the row (either by the hoe or plow, as circumstances require), so as to keep the plant in this upright position.

The blanching process must, however, be finished by the spade, which is done by digging the soil from between the two rows, and banking it clear up to the top on each side of the row of celery.—[Farm, Field and Stockman.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## Dr. Acker's English Pills

Are active, effective and pure. For sick headache, disordered stomach, loss of appetite, bad complexion and biliousness, they have never been equaled, either in America or abroad. Sold by T. G. Julian.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no cure required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by T. G. Julian.

## Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctor said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by W. S. Lloyd.

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## That Terrible Cough

In the morning, hurried or difficult breathing, raising phlegm, tightness in the chest, quickened pulse, chilliness in the evening or sweats at night, all or any of these are the first stages of consumption. Dr. Acker's English Cough Remedy will cure these fearful symptoms, and is sold under a positive guarantee by T. G. Julian.

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Guarantee Dr. Acker's Blood Elixir, for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. T. G. Julian, druggist.

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23-ly

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## Fast Line

## —BETWEEN—

## LEXINGTON &amp; CINCINNATI.

## Schedule in Effect Feb'y 15, 1891.

South-Bound.	No. 5 Daily Express	No. 4 Daily Fast Line	No. 6 A.C.M. Daily Ex. Sun.
Lex. Cincinnati	8 10 a m	8 00 p m	2 30 p m
Lex. Covington	8 18 a m	8 08 p m	2 38 p m
Lex. Falmouth	8 28 a m	8 18 p m	2 48 p m
Lex. Paducah	8 38 a m	8 28 p m	2 58 p m
Lex. Paris	8 48 a m	8 38 p m	3 08 p m
Lex. Louisville	8 58 a m	8 48 p m	3 18 p m
Lex. Richmond	9 08 a m	8 58 p m	3 28 p m
Lex. Berea	9 18 a m	9 08 p m	3 38 p m
Lex. Lexington	9 28 a m	9 18 p m	3 48 p m
Lex. Louisville	11 27 a m	11 17 p m	6 15 p m
Lex. Winchester	12 10 p m	12 00 p m	6 25 p m
Lex. Richmond	12 20 p m	12 10 p m	6 35 p m
Lex. Berea	12 30 p m	12 20 p m	6 45 p m
Lex. Lexington	12 40 p m	12 30 p m	6 55 p m
Lex. Louisville	12 50 p m	12 40 p m	7 05 p m
Lex. Paducah	1 00 p m	1 00 p m	7 15 p m
Lex. Falmouth	1 10 p m	1 10 p m	7 25 p m
Lex. Covington	1 20 p m	1 20 p m	7 35 p m
Lex. Cincinnati	1 30 p m	1 30 p m	7 45 p m

North-Bound.	No. 1 Daily Express	No. 2 Daily Fast Line	No. 3 A.C.M. Daily Ex. Sun.
Lex. Cincinnati	7 00 a m	7 00 a m	10 15 a m
Lex. Covington	7 10 a m	7 10 a m	10 25 a m
Lex. Falmouth	7 20 a m	7 20 a m	10 35 a m
Lex. Paducah	7 30 a m	7 30 a m	10 45 a m
Lex. Paris	7 40 a m	7 40 a m	10 55 a m
Lex. Louisville	7 50 a m	7 50 a m	11 05 a m
Lex. Richmond	8 00 a m	8 00 a m	11 15 a m
Lex. Berea	8 10 a m	8 10 a m	11 25 a m
Lex. Lexington	8 20 a m	8 20 a m	11 35 a m
Lex. Louisville	11 15 a m	11 15 a m	2 15 p m
Lex. Winchester	12 00 p m	12 00 p m	2 25 p m
Lex. Richmond	12 10 p m	12 10 p m	2 35 p m
Lex. Berea	12 20 p m	12 20 p m	2 45 p m
Lex. Lexington	12 30 p m	12 30 p m	2 55 p m
Lex. Louisville	12 40 p m	12 40 p m	3 05 p m
Lex. Paducah	1 00 p m	1 00 p m	3 15 p m
Lex. Falmouth	1 10 p m	1 10 p m	3 25 p m
Lex. Covington	1 20 p m	1 20 p m	3 35 p m
Lex. Cincinnati	1 30 p m	1 30 p m	3 45 p m

South-Bound.	No. 1 Daily Express	No. 2 Daily Fast Line	No. 3 A.C.M. Daily Ex. Sun.
Lex. Cincinnati	7 00 a m	7 00 a m	10 15 a m
Lex. Covington	7 10 a m	7 10 a m	10 25 a m
Lex. Falmouth	7 20 a m	7 20 a m	10 35 a m
Lex. Paducah	7 30 a m	7 30 a m	10 45 a m
Lex. Paris	7 40 a m	7 40 a m	10 55 a m
Lex. Louisville	7 50 a m	7 50 a m	11 05 a m
Lex. Richmond	8 00 a m	8 00 a m	11 15 a m
Lex. Berea	8 10 a m	8 10 a m	11 25 a m
Lex. Lexington	8 20 a m	8 20 a m	11 35 a m
Lex. Louisville	11 15 a m	11 15 a m	2 15 p m
Lex. Winchester	12 00 p m	12 00 p m	2 25 p m
Lex. Richmond	12 10 p m	12 10 p m	2 35 p m
Lex. Berea	12 20 p m	12 20 p m	2 45 p m
Lex. Lexington	12 30 p m	12 30 p m	2 55 p m
Lex. Louisville	12 40 p m	12 40 p m	3 05 p m
Lex. Paducah	1 00 p m	1 00 p m	3 15 p m
Lex. Falmouth	1 10 p m	1 10 p m	3 25 p m
Lex. Covington	1 20 p m	1 20 p m	3 35 p m
Lex. Cincinnati	1 30 p m	1 30 p m	3 45 p m

## MAYSVILLE BRANCH.

North-Bound.	No. 9 Daily Express	No. 10 Daily Fast Line	No. 11 A.C.M. Daily Ex. Sun.
Lex. Cincinnati	7 00 a m	7 00 a m	10 15 a m
Lex. Covington	7 10 a m	7 10 a m	10 25 a m
Lex. Falmouth	7 20 a m	7 20 a m	10 35 a m
Lex. Paducah	7 30 a m	7 30 a m	10 45 a m
Lex. Paris	7 40 a m	7 40 a m	10 55 a m
Lex. Louisville	7 50 a m	7 50 a m	11 05 a m
Lex. Richmond	8 00 a m	8 00 a m	11 15 a m
Lex. Berea	8 10 a m	8 10 a m	11 25 a m
Lex. Lexington	8 20 a m	8 20 a m	11 35 a m
Lex. Louisville	11 15 a m	11 15 a m	2 15 p m
Lex. Winchester	12 00 p m	12 00 p m	2 25 p m
Lex. Richmond	12 10 p m	12 10 p m	2 35 p m
Lex. Berea	12 20 p m	12 20 p m	2 45 p m
Lex. Lexington	12 30 p m	12 30 p m	2 55 p m
Lex. Louisville	12 40 p m	12 40 p m	3 05 p m
Lex. Paducah	1 00 p m	1 00 p m	3 15 p m
Lex. Falmouth	1 10 p m	1 10 p m	3 25 p m
Lex. Covington	1 20 p m	1 20 p m	3 35 p m
Lex. Cincinnati	1 30 p m	1 30 p m	3 45 p m

W. L. MUNSON, Trav. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, Ohio.

S. R. KNOTT, Traffic Manager, C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., General Offices, Louisville, Ky.

S. F. MORSE, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt., Office, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Cincl., O.

No 2—Daily to all points except Howland Division, which is daily except Sunday.

No 1—Runs daily from Lexington to Cincinnati.

No 3—Runs daily from all stations except the Howland Division, which is daily except Sunday.

No 4—Daily except Sunday, Lexington and Lexington Accommodation.

No 5—Leaves Lexington 10 00 a m. Arrives Cincinnati 5 10 p m. Arrives Falmouth 7 05 p m. daily except Sunday.

No 6—Leaves Paducah 6 00 a m. Arrives Cincinnati 7 55 a m. daily except Sunday.

No 7—Leaves Paducah 6 00 a m. Arrives Cincinnati 7 55 a m. daily except Sunday.

No 8—Daily connection at Winchester for points on the N. &amp; W. V. Ry.

No 9—Carries through cars from Cincinnati to Lexington and Lexington Accommodation, and all intermediate stations and runs daily.

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## —SHORT LINE TO—

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## —THE DIRECT LINE TO—

Lexington, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chattanooga, Memphis

## —AND ALL POINTS—

West and Northwest, South and Southwest.

IN EFFECT JANUARY 4, 1891.

East-Bound. Fast Ex. Daily. Fast M. Daily. A.C.M. Daily. Ex. Sun.

Lex. Louisville 8 35 p m | 7 45 a m | 8 25 p m |

Lex. Lexington 8 45 p m | 7 55 a m | 8 35 p m |

Lex. Winchester 8 55 p m | 8 05 a m | 8 45 p m |

Lex. Mt. Sterling 9 05 p m | 8 15 a m | 8 55 p m |

Lex. Olive Hill 9 15 p m | 8 25 a m | 9 05 p m |

Lex. Ashland 9 25 p m | 8 35 a m | 9 15 p m |

Lex. Catlettsburg 9 35 p m | 8 45 a m | 9 25 p m |

Lex. Huntington 9 45 p m | 8 55 a m | 9 35 p m |

West-Bound.

Lex. Charleston 11 21 a m | 12 50 a m |  |

Lex. Huntington 11 31 a m | 1 00 a m |  |

Lex. Catlettsburg 11 41 a m | 1 10 a m |  |

Lex. Ashland 11 51 a m | 1 20 a m | 8 45 a m |

Lex. Olive Hill 12 01 p m | 1 30 a m | 8 55 a m |

Lex. Mt. Sterling 12 11 p m | 1 40 a m | 9 05 a m |

Lex. Winchester 12 21 p m | 1 50 a m | 9 15 a m |

Lex. Lexington 12 31 p m | 2 00 a m | 9 25 a m |

Lex. Louisville 12 41 p m | 2 10 a m | 9 35 a m |

LIMITED VESTIBULED EXPRESS runs daily and has Vestibule Pullman Sleepers between Lexington and Huntington. Make direct connections at Huntington with C. & O. At Ashland with S. V. Ry. At Winchester with K. C. R. R. north and south bound, and at Lexington with L. & N. L. S. and C. & O. & T. P. Railroads.

LEXINGTON & OLIVE HILL ACCOMMODATION daily except Sunday. Connects at Winchester to and from K. C. points, and at Lexington with L. S. R. R. for Louisville, Ky.

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G. W. Barney, W. S. Harrison, G. A. Lexington, Ky. G. A. Ashland, Ky.

SDAY, APRIL 21, 1891.

School trustees—take the census this month.

Boon, Saturday, April 18th, to Rufus Hadden and wife, a ten-pound boy—Harry Milward.

John Robinson's great shows will be here May 19th. See bills and their advertisement next week.

Did you see the elegant display at Martin's opening? We have never seen anything of the kind prettier.

School trustees—take the census now—get them all—do your whole duty and don't let the Grand Jury get you.

Old Aunt Nancy Grubbs, mother of Mr. Thomas H. Grubbs and Mrs. Sarah Winn, suffered a fall Sunday as she was walking on a pavement beside the house, and broke her hip bone. Aunt Nancy is ninety-three years of age, and this reduces the chances of recovery very greatly.

We are informed that violators of the law burned several bridges and tressels on the Kentucky Union R. R., on Friday. It is said that the perpetrators of this deed were men who had not been paid by the company for work done on the road, and took this way to avenge themselves.

The Inter-State Association, I. O. F., composed of the lodges of Illinois, Indiana, Southern Kentucky, and Western Tenn., will celebrate the sixth anniversary of its organization at Murphysboro, Ill., April 18, 1891. The program is a most interesting one, and promises a very enjoyable time. Chief Justice W. H. Holt will be one of the speakers on occasion.

MATRIMONIAL.

Married at the residence of the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. May Bowling, on State, in Montgomery county, on Sunday.

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"ADVOCATE,"

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Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.